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(NOTE: USE ANSWER SHEET ATTACHED AFTER LAST PAGE. DO NOT  
MARK OTHER PAGES.)

### THE AAA FARM PROGRAM TEST

Reserve

Four alternatives are given for completing each of the following statements about the AAA farm program. Indicate on the answer sheet on the last page which alternative will make a complete and correct statement. Here is an example:

"AAA" when used in connection with the farm program means: (a) American Agriculturalists Association, (b) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, (c) Association of American Agronomists, (d) American Agrarian Association.

ANSWER: (a)\_\_\_ (b)x (c)\_\_\_ (d)\_\_\_

### Farm Problem Background

1. A major reason for the farm problem is: (a) Farmers have to travel farther than city people to buy the things they need, (b) farmers have to sell in a free market and buy in a controlled market, (c) the Government has put a ceiling over prices received by farmers since 1938, (d) young people leave the farms for the cities.

2. By supplying food and fiber at below-parity prices, farmers: (a) Have lost their foreign markets, (b) have assured themselves of a steady and profitable income, (c) have directly encouraged competitive imports from South America, (d) have been subsidizing consumers at the rate of 2 billion dollars a year.

3. In the present defense emergency the national welfare demands continuation of the AAA farm program because: (a) Farmers who participate are prohibited from striking against the Government and a continual supply of food is thereby assured, (b) the program is flexible enough to increase production of needed crops and decrease surplus crops, (c) the program discourages use of machinery which can then be used for defense, (d) alfalfa seeded as a soil-building practice produces nitrogen for munitions.

4. Farmers constitute approximately: (a) 10 percent, (b) 25 percent, (c) 3 percent, (d) 50 percent, of the total United States population.

5. Foreign markets since 1920 have gradually been taking fewer and fewer United States farm products because: (a) the United States has been short of export supplies, (b) our former customers have been in debt to us and we have discouraged taking their goods in exchange by raising our tariffs, (c) our potential world customers have been reluctant to accept United States gold, (d) our policy has been to sell only to countries in the Western Hemisphere.

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6. After nearly 40 years' reclamation, the area irrigated by Federal projects is equal to: (a) The size of Alaska, (b) one-third of United States cropland, (c) the entire Pacific Northwest, (d) less than 1 percent of the Nation's harvested acreage.

7. Industry has limited the amount of its production: (a) Because capital has been lacking for further plant expansion, (b) as a means of maintaining prices and profits, (c) to give labor more leisure, (d) to guarantee free competition.

8. Public aid to nonfarm groups is: (a) Several times larger than Federal payments made to farmers, (b) contrary to Federal law, (c) only a fraction of what farmers get under the AAA farm program, (d) something new, begun at about the same time as AAA payments to farmers.

9. If everyone had money with which to buy the food he needed: (a) Diets would be changed but there still would be a domestic surplus problem for some crops, (b) an increase in wheat production would be necessary, (c) many farmers could shift from fruit and vegetable production to production of cereals and fibers, (d) the size of families would increase until there would be a drastic food shortage.

10. Although finding new uses for farm products is part of the farm program, this method of utilizing the major surpluses is not likely to solve the surplus problem immediately because: (a) the Office of Production Management has ordered suspension of research for the duration of the emergency, (b) research to develop the ultra-cheap raw materials that industry demands takes time, (c) the use of synthetic materials is undemocratic, (d) no funds have been provided for research.

#### Program Objectives

11. As one of its major objectives, the AAA farm program seeks to: (a) Provide farms for European agricultural refugees, (b) purchase small farming units in order to combine them into larger, more profitable farms, (c) encourage city people to take up small subsistence farms in the country, (d) give farmers a better chance to get a fair income from their produce.

12. The policy of reducing acreage of surplus crops does not conflict with a trend toward higher yields by the use of hybrid corn, better seed wheat, better cotton seed, better tillage, and by using fertilizer, because: (a) Farmers are increasing the efficiency of their production and conserving their soil, (b) the AAA has a special provision for hybrids, (c) farmers' conservation payments are reduced proportionately, (d) fertilizer does not increase production.

13. One of the chief aims of the Ever Normal Granary Program is: (a) To make monthly crop reports so that farmers can always hold marketings to normal, (b) to encourage use of machines, (c) to furnish farm-to-terminal transportation for surplus crops, (d) to provide a more orderly flow of supplies to market.



14. Because modern production efficiency has increased production faster than consumption has increased, farmers are: (a) Encouraged to plant on poorer land, (b) being protected by insurance on farm commodities with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, (c) adjusting acreage to keep supplies proportionate with needs, (d) utilizing the processing tax to increase consumption.

15. In shifting land from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops and in carrying out soil-building practices, agriculture expands its productive capacity because: (a) The farmer has more idle time on his hands, (b) the productivity of the soil is built up, (c) soil-conserving crops have higher cash value, (d) it increases the number of tenants and sharecroppers and thereby increases the manpower per farm.

16. The use of public funds to encourage conservation has become a national policy because: (a) The agricultural tariff failed to raise the necessary revenue (b) industry proved that with the aid of public funds it has been able to conserve raw materials, (c) the Constitution has been amended to provide for assistance to agriculture, (d) all people of the Nation have a stake in our land resources.

17. Acreage allotments are set up for the principal crops in order to: (a) Make full use of irrigated areas, (b) prevent other agricultural countries from taking our farm markets, (c) encourage more city people to take up farming, (d) conserve soil by balancing supplies with demand.

18. Parity price for agricultural commodities represents: (a) The average price received by farmers, (b) a price determined to give farmers a fair exchange value for their products, (c) the price necessary to guarantee the farmer a profit, (d) a farm price fixed by the fair-price board of the defense commission.

19. A major purpose of the commodity loan is: (a) To finance the farmer until he receives his allotment check, (b) to finance harvesting of the crop, (c) to protect prices and give the farmer full benefit of price rises, (d) to make it impossible for foreign countries to compete with us.

20. Farmers may use marketing quotas: (a) To increase the markets for their commodities, (b) to eliminate the need for the middleman, (c) to keep out foreign competitors, (d) to divide a limited market fairly among all producers.

#### Program Operation

21. The AAA Ever Normal Granary program was in full operation: (a) Until it was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936, (b) at the time of the 1934 and 1936 droughts when it prevented threatened importations of wheat, (c) for the first time in 1939, (d) within 6 months after President Roosevelt issued his farm proclamation on March 8, 1933.

22. The county administration of the AAA farm program is in the hands of: (a) Four farmers appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, (b) three farmers elected by farmers, (c) a three-man committee consisting of a farmer, the county agent, and a person appointed by the State Department of Agriculture, (d) representatives of local farm organizations appointed by the county board of supervisors.



23. The AAA farm program has: (a) Offered payments for livestock production control, (b) made possible importation of canned beef and thereby has limited further expansion of the American livestock industry, (c) made it possible for the western beef producer to carry out new and valuable range-improvement practices, (d) encouraged a large increase in exports of United States beef.

24. Participation in the AAA farm program in recent years has been officially estimated at approximately: (a) 3 million farmers, (b) 15 million farmers, (c) 6 million farmers, (d) 25 million farmers.

25. Soil-building practices for which payment is offered under the AAA farm program include: (a) Seeding an approved grass or legume, (b) plowing under a specified acreage of sod, (c) removing rocks from permanent pastures, (d) applying fertilizer on a field planted to wheat or some other surplus commodity.

26. Under the wheat crop insurance program, farmers may insure: (a) 75 percent of the normal production of their wheat allotment, (b) production on 50 percent of their cropland, (c) a price of wheat equal to the cost of production, (d) production up to an average year's crop.

27. The Ever Normal Granary program is: (a) A program to build a series of Government-owned grain warehouses at strategic points over the country, (b) a plan adopted by the grain trade to hold prices at normal levels, (c) a plan requiring farmers to store a 7-year seed supply as insurance against crop failure, (d) a program to keep farm supplies large enough for all needs without piling up surpluses.

28. Among AAA provisions which help the small farmer is one that provides: (a) For an increase of small conservation payments, (b) for a special payment to farmers who can fit themselves for skilled factory work as a means of supplementing their farm income, (c) for a special payment that small farmers may earn by reducing the acreage of basic crops 80 percent below their allotments, (d) that banks, insurance companies, and other absentee owners cannot foreclose on farms under 200 acres.

29. The AAA farm program has helped the dairy farmer: (a) By offering him a special payment for changing from "scrub" cows to high quality pure-bred stock, (b) by encouraging him to increase his acreages of good pastures, (c) by assisting him in making periodic butterfat tests of his herds in order to improve herd efficiency, (d) by enabling him to convert milk cows into beef as a means of reducing the milk surplus.

30. Participation of any farm in the AAA program: (a) Requires an affidavit of the farm operator and the majority of his creditors, (b) may be decided upon by persons sharing the proceeds from the farm, (c) is required by a Federal statute, (d) is a matter which only the owner of the farm can decide.



Program Accomplishments

31. As compared with the year before the first AAA became law, farm cash income in 1939 was approximately: (a) Twice as high, (b) half as high, (c) 12 percent lower, (d) 8 percent higher.

32. In 1932 agriculture received 6 percent of the national income. In 1939 its share was (a) The same, (b) half as much, (c) 9 percent, (d) 17 percent.

33. The most significant accomplishment of the AAA farm program is: (a) The soil-building work that has enabled farmers to return submarginal land to production of major soil-depleting crops, (b) the fact that it has prevented the displacement of labor by machinery, (c) that it has kept young people on the farms, (d) that through it, farmers have created an adaptable, democratic machine for meeting their problems.

34. Farm tenancy has: (a) Increased sharply in recent years, (b) declined from the first world war until the depression but has risen since then, (c) decreased since 1930 after rising for at least half a century, (d) not changed since 1930.

35. The AAA farm program's major contribution toward easing the migrant farm problem has been through: (a) Transfer of AAA funds to the Farm Security Administration, (b) a service offered by AAA committees in finding new occupations for migrants, (c) payments which they receive because they are not growing surplus crops, (d) an increase of farm income and buying power.

36. One of the chief accomplishments of the AAA farm program is: (a) Giving farmers a new means of controlling price and supply of crops they grow, (b) supplying farmers in the Midwest dust bowl with free trees, (c) helping people move out of drought areas to new irrigated lands in the West, (d) building better relations with South American countries by encouraging them to grow more corn and beef.

37. Since 1933, agriculture's share of the Nation's income has been about: (a) 12 times greater, (b) 6 times greater, (c) 2 times greater (d) 21 times greater than what farmers received from AAA.

38. The AAA Ever Normal Granary has helped the consumer: (a) By protecting him against scarcity and the high prices that would result from scarcity, (b) by making it illegal for farmers to raise their price above parity, (c) by establishing import quotas on surplus crops, (d) by subsidizing consumer's cooperatives.

39. The use of crop insurance which was introduced in 1939 was: (a) The same in 1940 and 1941 as in 1939, (b) sharply increased in 1940 but was lower in 1941, (c) suspended for two months in 1940 because of the unusual crop damage, (d) doubled in 1940 and again increased substantially in 1941.



40. The sugar program: (a) Enables domestic producers to supply all United States sugar needs, (b) protects growers against the low sugar prices prevailing in the world market, (c) encourages expansion of sugar production on the fertile irrigated land in the West, (d) assists producers in reducing the tremendous price-depressing surplus of sugar in the United States.

Related Farm Programs

41. The food stamp plan: (a) Designates Government grading of certain foods as a protection to the consumer, (b) is designed to increase the consumption of surplus foods by low-income families, (c) requires processors to purchase stamps, the revenue of which is used to finance parity payments, (d) serves to indicate by means of stamps whether food is of foreign or domestic origin.

42. Under the rural electrification program: (a) Loans are made for the construction of rural electric distribution systems, (b) the Federal Government prohibits rural consumers from using power supplied by private utilities, (c) the Federal Government distributes electric power at wholesale prices in rural areas, (d) cooperative utility companies may earn payments for bringing electricity to farmers.

43. Individual farmers who need money to finance crop and livestock operations may obtain loans from: (a) Their District Bank for Cooperatives, (b) the Commodity Credit Corporation, (c) a Production Credit Association, (d) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

44. The Soil Conservation Service furthers soil conservation through: (a) Conservation payments which farmers may earn for carrying out soil-building practices, (b) making young trees available to anyone who wishes to plant them, (c) assistance to local soil-conservation districts, (d) a program for checking compliance on farms participating in the AAA program.

45. Submarginal land is purchased and developed by the Soil Conservation Service in order to: (a) Provide small farms for the coming generation, (b) turn back to cover land unsuited for cultivation, (c) provide army reserves, (d) conduct experiments in hoof-and-mouth disease control.

46. By means of milk marketing agreements producers are able to: (a) Buy milking equipment at reduced prices, (b) restrict competition, (c) expand their sales to other nearby markets, (d) establish minimum milk prices.

47. Trading in futures in agricultural commodities is supervised by: (a) The Agricultural Marketing Service, (b) Commodity Exchange Administration, (c) Food and Drug Administration, (d) Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements.



48. Camps for migratory workers are under the supervision of::(a) The Extension Service, (b) Bureau of Home Economics, (c) WPA, (d) Farm Security Administration.

49. The export programs for wheat and cotton were launched: (a) To feed hungry people in Europe, (b) to keep a fair share of the world market, (c) as a counter-blockade measure, (d) to force our foreign competitors out of the world market by underselling them.

50. A tenant who has no other means of financing his purchase may receive a loan for purchasing the farm he is operating through: (a) The Farm Credit Administration, (b) the Federal Land Bank, (c) the Farm Security Administration, (d) The Federal Reserve System.

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ANSWERS TO THE AAA FARM PROGRAM TEST

Farm Problem Background

1. a    b    c    d     
2. a    b    c    d     
3. a    b    c    d     
4. a    b    c    d     
5. a    b    c    d     
6. a    b    c    d     
7. a    b    c    d     
8. a    b    c    d     
9. a    b    c    d    Number  
10. a    b    c    d    Wrong

Program Accomplishments

31. a    b    c    d     
32. a    b    c    d     
33. a    b    c    d     
34. a    b    c    d     
35. a    b    c    d     
36. a    b    c    d     
37. a    b    c    d     
38. a    b    c    d     
39. a    b    c    d    Number  
40. a    b    c    d    Wrong

Program Objectives

11. a    b    c    d     
12. a    b    c    d     
13. a    b    c    d     
14. a    b    c    d     
15. a    b    c    d     
16. a    b    c    d     
17. a    b    c    d     
18. a    b    c    d     
19. a    b    c    d    Number  
20. a    b    c    d    Wrong

Related Farm Programs

41. a    b    c    d     
42. a    b    c    d     
43. a    b    c    d     
44. a    b    c    d     
45. a    b    c    d     
46. a    b    c    d     
47. a    b    c    d     
48. a    b    c    d     
49. a    b    c    d    Number  
50. a    b    c    d    Wrong

Program Operation

21. a    b    c    d     
22. a    b    c    d     
23. a    b    c    d     
24. a    b    c    d     
25. a    b    c    d     
26. a    b    c    d     
27. a    b    c    d     
28. a    b    c    d     
29. a    b    c    d    Number  
30. a    b    c    d    Wrong

Number of Questions                       
Number Wrong                             
Total Number Correct                     
Grade                                     %







THE AAA FARM PROGRAM TEST

NOTE: Use Answer Sheet for All Answers.  
Do Not Mark Up Other Pages.

Four alternatives are given for completing each of the following statements about the AAA farm program. Indicate on the answer sheet on the last page which alternative will make a complete and correct statement.

Sample Question: "AAA when used in connection with the farm program means: (a) American Agriculturalists Association, (b) Agricultural Adjustment Administration, (c) Association of American Agronomists, (d) American Agrarian Association.

ANSWER: (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) x (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_

FARM PROBLEM BACKGROUND

1. A major reason for the farm problem is: (a) Farmers have to travel farther than city people to buy the things they need, (b) farmers have to accept what is offered for their products, but have to pay what is asked for what they buy, (c) the Government has put a ceiling over prices received by farmers since 1938, (d) young people leave the farms for the cities.

2. Mechanization of farming has: (a) Opened a new market for farm production through development of fuel alcohol, (b) discouraged farming expansion in South America, (c) favored small farmers by reducing the number of livestock it formerly was necessary to keep, (d) released about 35 million additional acres to the production of food for human consumption.

3. In the present defense emergency the national welfare demands continuation of the AAA farm program because: (a) Farmers who participate are prohibited from striking against the Government and a continual supply of food is thereby assured, (b) the program is flexible enough to increase production of needed crops and decrease surplus crops, (c) the program discourages use of machinery which can then be used for defense, (d) alfalfa seeded as a soil-building practice produces nitrogen for munitions.

4. People living on farms constitute approximately: (a) 10 percent, (b) 25 percent, (c) 3 percent, (d) 50 percent, of the total United States population.

5. Foreign markets since 1920 have gradually been taking fewer and fewer United States farm products because: (a) the United States has been short of export supplies, (b) our former customers have been in debt to us and we have discouraged taking their goods in exchange by raising our tariffs, (c) our potential world customers have been reluctant to accept United States gold, (d) our policy has been to sell only to countries in the Western Hemisphere.



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1000



6. The McNary-Haugen plan to stimulate agricultural exports was: (a) To be financed by U. S. Treasury funds, (b) to force world prices higher so domestically-consumed goods would sell for more, (c) to discourage farmers from producing for export, (d) to segregate domestic and export portions of major commodities with different prices for each share.

7. Industry has limited the amount of its production: (a) Because capital has been lacking for further plant expansion, (b) as a means of maintaining prices and profits, (c) to give labor more leisure, (d) to guarantee free competition.

8. Tariffs on farm commodities in the 1920's did not help solve fundamental farm problems because: (a) They had no price-raising effect on commodities which were exported from the U. S., (b) most of the world was on the gold standard and could pay the tariffs even though they were high, (c) loans to Europe were repaid in farm commodities that were duty free, (d) foreign trade increased and ships were not available to carry agricultural commodities.

9. If everyone had money which which to buy the food he needed: (a) Diets would be changed but there still would be a domestic surplus problem for some crops, (b) an increase in wheat production would be necessary, (c) many farmers could shift from fruit and vegetable production to production of cereals and fibers, (d) the size of families would increase until there would be a drastic food shortage.

10. Although finding new uses for farm products is part of the farm program, this method of utilizing the major surpluses is not likely to solve the surplus problem immediately because: (a) the Office of Production Management has ordered suspension of research for the duration of the emergency, (b) research to develop the ultra-cheap raw materials that industry demands takes time, (c) the use of synthetic materials is undemocratic, (d) no funds have been provided for research.

#### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

11. As one of its major objectives, the AAA farm program seeks to: (a) Provide farms for European agricultural refugees, (b) purchase small farming units in order to combine them into larger, more profitable farms, (c) encourage city people to take up small subsistence farms in the country, (d) give farmers a better chance to get a fair income from their produce.

12. The policy of reducing acreage of surplus crops does not conflict with a trend toward higher yields by the use of hybrid corn, better seed wheat, better cotton seed, better tillage, and by using fertilizer, because: (a) Farmers are increasing the efficiency of their production and conserving their soil, (b) the AAA has a special provisions for hybrids, (c) farmers' conservation payments are reduced proportionately, (d) fertilizer does not increase production.

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14. Because modern production efficiency has increased production faster than consumption has increased, farmers are: (a) Encouraged to plant on poorer land, (b) being protected by insurance on farm commodities with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, (c) adjusting acreage to keep supplies proportionate with needs, (d) utilizing the processing tax to increase consumption.

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19. A major purpose of the commodity loan is: (a) To finance the farmer until he receives his allotment check, (b) to finance harvesting of the crop, (c) to protect prices from depressing effect of surpluses, (d) to make it impossible for foreign countries to compete with us.

20. Farmers may use marketing quotas: (a) To increase the markets for their commodities, (b) to eliminate the need for the middleman, (c) to keep out foreign competitors, (d) to divide a limited market fairly among all producers.

#### PROGRAM OPERATION

21. The AAA Ever-Normal Granary program was in full operation: (a) Until it was invalidated by the Supreme Court in 1936, (b) at the time of the 1934 and 1936 droughts when it prevented threatened importations of wheat, (c) when the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 became effective, (d) within 6 months after President Roosevelt issued his farm proclamation on March 8, 1933.

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24. Participation in the AAA farm program in recent years has been estimated at approximately: (a) 3 million farmers, (b) 15 million farmers, (c) 6 million farmers, (d) 25 million farmers.

25. Soil-building practices for which payment is offered under the AAA farm program include: (a) Seeding soil-conserving types of crops, (b) plowing under a specified acreage of sod, (c) removing rocks from permanent pastures, (d) applying fertilizer on a field planted to wheat or some other surplus commodity.

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29. Acreage allotment payments to farm program cooperators are made: (a) Because agriculture no longer will provide a good living, (b) to help them adjust production to supply, (c) to pay farmers' expenses in going to AAA meetings, (d) to give farmers as much as city people earn.

30. Participation of any farm in the AAA program: (a) Requires an affidavit of the farm operator and the majority of his creditors, (b) may be decided upon by persons sharing in the proceeds from the farm, (c) is required by a Federal statute, (d) is a matter which only the owner of the farm can decide.





### PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

31. As compared with the year before the first AAA became law, farm cash income in 1939 was approximately: (a) Twice as high, (b) half as high, (c) 12 percent lower, (d) 8 percent higher.

32. In 1932 agricultural buying power was about half as great as in 1929. In 1939, it was: (a) The same as in 1932, (b) 75 percent of 1929, (c) about the same as in 1929, (d) twice as much as in 1929.

33. The most significant accomplishment of the AAA farm program is (a) The soil-building work that has enabled farmers to return submarginal land to production of major soil-depleting crops, (b) the fact that it has prevented the displacement of labor by machinery, (c) that it has kept young people on the farms, (d) that through it, farmers have created an adaptable, democratic machine for meeting their problems.

34. Farm tenancy has: (a) Increased sharply in recent years, (b) declined from the first world war until the depression but has risen since then, (c) decreased since 1930 after rising for at least half a century, (d) not changed since 1930.

35. The AAA farm program's major contribution toward easing the migrant farm problem has been through: (a) Transfer of AAA funds to the Farm Security Administration, (b) a service offered by AAA committees in finding new occupations for migrants, (c) payments which they receive because they are not growing surplus crops, (d) an increase of farm income and buying power.

36. One of the chief accomplishments of the AAA farm program is: (a) Giving farmers a new means of controlling price and supply of crops they grow, (b) supplying farmers in the Midwest dust bowl with free trees, (c) helping people move out of drought areas to new irrigated lands in the West, (d) building up better relations with South American countries by encouraging them to grow more corn and beef.

37. Major effect of the farm program on farm income has been: (A) Direct increase through benefit payments, (b) increased return for products marketed, (c) decrease of waste from overproduction, (d) decrease of farm mortgage foreclosures.

38. The AAA Ever Normal Granary has helped the consumer: (a) By protecting him against severe fluctuations in supplies and prices, (b) by making it illegal for farmers to raise their price above parity, (c) by establishing import quotas on surplus crops, (d) by subsidizing consumers' cooperatives.

39. The use of crop insurance which was introduced in 1939 was: (a) Half as great in 1940 as in 1939, (b) the same in 1940 as in 1939 (c) suspended for two months in 1940 because of the unusual crop damage, (d) twice as great in 1940 as in 1939.





40. A provision for receiving sugar program payments is: (a) reducing sugar beet acreages every year, (b) observing minimum wage standards in paying workers, (c) giving jobs to neighborhood children, (d) raising enough sugar beets to supply domestic sugar market.

#### RELATED FARM PROGRAMS

41. The food stamp plan: (a) Designates Government grading of certain foods as a protection to the consumer, (b) is designed to increase the consumption of surplus foods by low-income families, (c) requires processors to purchase stamps, the revenue of which is used to finance parity payments, (d) serves to indicate by means of stamps whether food is of foreign or domestic origin.

42. Under the rural electrification program: (a) Loans are made for the construction of rural electric distribution systems, (b) the Federal Government prohibits rural consumers from using power supplied by private utilities, (c) the Federal Government distributes electric power at wholesale prices in rural areas, (d) cooperative utility companies may earn payments for bringing electricity to farmers.

43. Individual farmers who need money to finance crop and livestock operations may obtain loans from: (a) Their District Bank for Cooperatives, (b) the Commodity Credit Corporation, (c) a Production Credit Association, (d) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

44. The Soil Conservation Service, a Department of Agriculture agency, furthurs soil conservation through: (a) Conservation payments which farmers may earn for carrying out soil-buidling practices, (b) making young trees available to anyone who wishes to plant them, (c) assistance to local soil-conservation districts, (d) a program for checking compliance on farms participating in the AAA program.

45. Submarginal land is purchased and developed by the Soil Conservation Service in order to: (a) Provide small farms for the coming generation, (b) turn back to cover land unsuited for cultivation, (c) provide army reserves, (d) conduct experiments in hoof-and-mouth disease control.

46. By means of milk marketing agreements producers are able to: (a) Buy milking equipment at reduced prices, (b) restrict competition, (c) expand their sales to other nearby markets, (d) establish minimum milk prices.

47. Trading in futures in agricultural commodities is supervised by: (a) The Agricultural Marketing Service, (b) Commodity Exchange Administration, (c) Food and Drug Administration, (d) Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements.





48. Camps for migratory workers have been set up under the Farm Security Administration to: (a) keep "dustbowlers" from returning to their old homes, (b) make cheap labor available in certain areas during harvest, (c) discourage displaced farm owners from trying to own a farm again, (d) to make sure migrant workers have proper, adequate living facilities when they find seasonal work.

49. The export programs for wheat and cotton were launched: (a) To feed hungry people in Europe, (b) to keep a fair share of the world market (c) as a counter-blockade measure, (d) to force our foreign competitors out of the world market by underselling them.

50. The farm tenancy problem is being aided by: (a) making laws against operation of multiple farms, (b) direct relief to all tenant farmers, (c) a program to finance purchase of farms by tenants, (d) letting tenants have all of the conservation payments.



1. The first step in the process of the development of the new program is the selection of the subject matter. This is done by the committee on the subject matter, which is composed of representatives of the various departments of the university. The committee on the subject matter is responsible for the selection of the subject matter, the selection of the faculty, and the selection of the students. The committee on the subject matter is also responsible for the selection of the location of the program, the selection of the time of the program, and the selection of the cost of the program.

2. The second step in the process of the development of the new program is the selection of the faculty. This is done by the committee on the faculty, which is composed of representatives of the various departments of the university. The committee on the faculty is responsible for the selection of the faculty, the selection of the location of the program, the selection of the time of the program, and the selection of the cost of the program.

3. The third step in the process of the development of the new program is the selection of the students. This is done by the committee on the students, which is composed of representatives of the various departments of the university. The committee on the students is responsible for the selection of the students, the selection of the location of the program, the selection of the time of the program, and the selection of the cost of the program.